

1996. She also coached the women's junior Olympic field hockey team to a gold medal in 1992. Such a dynasty can only be explained by tremendous coaching.

Linda is the recipient of many prestigious awards including the 1987 Merit Award from the Governor's Council on Fitness and Sport; the 1987 Gold Award, Franklin Life Insurance and Scholastic Coach magazine, Select Circle Coaching Award; the 1989 Garden State All Sports Foundation Award; the 1989 NJSIAA Executive Award; the 1989 Coca-Cola and Madison Square Garden Network Spotlight Award; the 1990 Outstanding Coaches Award for Field Hockey from the National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association for the State of New Jersey; and the 1990 Boston College Sargent College Special Merit Award for Coaching Excellence. Linda was also the recipient of the 1994 Women's Sports Foundation Budget Car Coaches Award.

Linda was inducted into the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association's Hall of Fame in 1985 and received the Boston University Harry Cleverly Award for Coaches Excellence that same year. She was inducted into the West Essex Regional High School Hall of Fame in 1991 and was named New Jersey's Winningest Field Hockey Coach in 1994 with an unprecedented 422 victories, 53 losses and 40 ties. Ms. Alimi was also named the Winningest Field Hockey Coach in the U.S.A. in 1996 for her amazing 457 victories. Linda received the Honor Award for Outstanding Leadership in Sports from the New Jersey Association for Girls and Women in Sports in 1996, and was the recipient of the 1996 Pathfinder Award presented by the National Association for Girls and Women in Sports. She was inducted into the NJSIAA Hall of Fame on December 2, 1996, placed in the National Federation High School Sports Record Book in 1997 and previewed in Sports Illustrated's Faces in the Crowd on March 17, 1997.

On top of being an exceptional coach, Linda Alimi is a member of numerous committees and involved in a number of activities. She has served as vice president of the West Essex Education Association 1987-88; been liaison committee chairperson to the board of education 1987-88; and was the originator and president of the North Jersey Field Hockey Coaches Association from 1974-85 and county representative from 1985-96. Linda was certified as an instructor in 1982 under the American Coaches Effectiveness Program, Level I and is presently the clinician and chairperson for the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association. Ms. Alimi was a member of the New Jersey Governor's Council on Fitness and Sport from 1986-88, and the winner of the Garden State All Sports Foundation Award in 1988. She served as a member of the U.S. Field Hockey Association board of directors from 1988-92, on the NJSIAA Field Hockey Committee from 1989-96, and on the USFHA Futures Committee in 1994. Linda presently serves on the National Federation Field Hockey rules committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me, our colleagues, Linda's family, friends and teammates in recognizing Linda Ann Alimi's outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

## DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 24, 1997*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss whether the United States should continue normal trade relations with China. If I believed for one moment that revoking our current trade status with China would improve the human rights situation there and benefit American workers, I would oppose renewal of most-favored-nation [MFN] status. However, revoking MFN would only serve to make matters worse.

To begin with, MFN is not a special privilege. It would be more accurate to call it "normal trade status" because it is the trade relationship our country has with 184 nations.

If the United States were to revoke this normal trade status, China is likely to retaliate against United States exports by increasing tariffs on these products. Such retaliation would put a large number of U.S. workers at a disadvantage. China is the United States' fifth largest trading partner, with our annual exports to that country having quadrupled to \$12 billion over the past decade. An estimated 170,000 Americans work in jobs that produce United States exports to China.

In my district, a number of companies, including ABB Drives and Rockwell [Allen-Bradley], have penetrated Chinese markets, expanding trade and job opportunities. In 1995, Wisconsin companies exported products worth \$142 million to that nation, an increase of 29 percent over the previous year. If the United States unilaterally denies normal trade status to China, other countries like Japan and the members of the European Union will immediately replace United States exports to that country.

Since none of our allies would be willing to join us in sanctioning China our sanctions would do the most damage to ourselves. In 1979, we made a similar mistake when we imposed a grain embargo upon the Soviet Union as punishment for the invasion of Afghanistan. What happened? The embargo cut off an important market for United States farmers while Canadian, Argentine, and European growers rushed in to fill the gap. We lifted the embargo in 1981 with a realization that it had had little impact on the Soviets. The Soviets did not get out of Afghanistan until years later, when the Afghans threw them out. This recent historical case illustrates that our unilateral sanctions wreak most of its punishment on one nation: ours.

When we placed sanctions upon South Africa several years ago, they were effective because we had the cooperation of all our major trading partners. If we revoke normal trading status with China, we will be doing it alone—and the Europeans and Japanese will take the business opportunities that United States companies will now be forced to forego.

Opponents of MFN renewal note that over the last several years we have had a growing trade deficit with China. However, the deficit figures show that while our trade deficit with

China has increased, our deficit with other major Asian exporters has decreased. In other words, according to the Institute for International Economics, Chinese imports of labor-intensive consumer goods have simply replaced the imports we used to get from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Chinese production has largely displaced imports from other third-party nations, not United States domestic producers.

While I continue to be concerned about the human rights situation in China, is there any reason to believe that we can work to improve human rights by severing our normal trade relations with China? Historically, China's treatment of its own people has always been at its worst when it is most isolated, like their repressive Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976. By contrast, today reform in China has a tenuous foothold, thanks partly to our close economic engagement with that country. In the 2 previous years, over 39,000 Chinese students studied at United States universities, who will eventually return to their homeland having experienced American ideas of pluralism and democracy. In 1995, over 164,000 Chinese residents visited this country on business, and thousands more who do not visit here are supervised by American managers and work with American counterparts via phone and e-mail on a daily basis, and thereby get a sense of our politics, our economy, and our personal freedoms.

Regarding religious freedoms, a number of the missionary groups working on the ground in China have expressed their fears that revocation of MFN would hinder, not help, the cause of human rights there. The China Service Coordinating Office, an organization serving over 100 Christian organizations in service and witness there, fears that ending MFN would close doors in China through educational, cultural, and other exchanges, and cause harm to burgeoning social and political reforms. Similarly, Dr. Samuel Ling of the Billy Graham Center has called on "evangelical Christians to think twice before supporting efforts aimed at revoking China's MFN trade status."

Our engagement has led to a number of significant human rights advances over the last several years. Village elections have given millions of rural citizens access to a more democratic process for choosing local officials. Exposure to international norms and legal systems has played a role in China's legal reform effort to broaden citizens' rights. Reforms include the 1997 amendments to the criminal procedure law which impose limits on police detention of suspected criminals, and the 1994 state compensation law, which allows Chinese citizens to sue government officials and collect damages. By withdrawing economically, we jeopardize future reforms by reducing the positive influence we can continue to have on China.

A vote to continue MFN is not a vote in favor of the policies of the Chinese Government. A vote to continue our normal trade relations with China is a vote for an ongoing engagement which not only supports thousands of American jobs, but allows us to promote reform and democracy among the people of China.

IN HONOR OF WMZQ

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 8, 1997*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to one of the top rated radio stations in the Washington area, WMZQ. June 22 marks their 20th anniversary on air as a country music station, serving the musical and community needs of our region.

On June 22, 1977, WMZQ 98.7 FM signed on the air with the song "Are You Ready for the Country?" Since that time, the Washington Metropolitan area has benefited from the talent and commitment of their staff. The Country Music Association [CMA] has honored WMZQ's contribution to country music by naming WMZQ the CMA Station of the Year in 1989. The radio industry has also recognized WMZQ's programming excellence with several Achievement in Radio [AIR] Awards.

WMZQ's staff is intertwined with the greater Washington community. WMZQ has supported many charitable organizations like the American Heart Association, the March of Dimes, Children's Hospital, the American Red Cross, and Toys for Tots through event participation and public affairs programming. WMZQ's loyal listeners' generous response to the Annual St. Jude Children's Research Hospital Radiothon has raised over \$2 million in just 5 years. Listener's contributions during the Coats for Kids campaigns has kept thousands of children warm during the winter months. WMZQ's Christmas in April home renovation projects has provided many elderly, low-income, and handicapped neighbors with safer living conditions.

On June 22, the WMZQ staff and 15,000 of their most loyal fans celebrated the radio station's 20th anniversary at the Bull Run Country Jamboree. This year they were proud to host Paul Brantly, LeAnne Rimes, Neil McCoy, and Wynonna. Over the last 7 years this annual event has raised over \$600,000 for the Northern Virginia Park Authority. This year, WMZQ general manager, Charlie Ochs, rededicated the efforts of the WMZQ staff to better serve the country music listener and to continue to work to make the Washington area a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in celebrating the special anniversary of WMZQ. Not only do they provide the region with good country music, but they have supported our community through many volunteer programs. They have enriched the lives of their listeners, have enhanced the quality of life in our region and have grown to be one of the top rated country stations in the Nation.

**TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997**

SPEECH OF

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 26, 1997*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2014) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to subsections

(b)(2) and (d) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998:

Ms. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose H.R. 2014, the Republican tax bill, which shifts the burden of achieving a balanced budget by 2002 to those least able to pay.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2014 directs 70 percent of the tax cuts to the top 20 percent of the Nation's taxpayers. H.R. 2014 further limits the new \$500-per-child tax credit so that the working poor would not be eligible. H.R. 2014 also allows investors to reduce the taxable value of their capital assets by the rate of inflation, beginning in 2001. H.R. 2014 disproportionately benefits the very wealthy since 62 percent of all capital gains are realized by people with incomes of \$200,000.

With respect to education, H.R. 2014 provides \$31 billion in tax cuts to pay for higher education costs over the first 5 years, although the GOP congressional leadership and the White House had agreed earlier on a \$35 billion cut. In addition to reducing the allocation for education tax cuts, H.R. 2014 changes how these tax cuts would be applied.

For example, under H.R. 2014, a tuition tax credit replaces the HOPE tax credit. The new tuition credit provides for 50 percent of the first \$3,000 of tuition paid, and not a full tuition credit of up to \$1,500. Accordingly, those students who attend community colleges and other low-tuition schools where costs total, say, \$2,000 will receive only \$1,000—that is, 50 percent of \$2,000—and not the full credit of up to \$1,500 proposed by President Clinton. And, by applying the Pell grant offset to the new tuition tax credit, H.R. 2014 further reduces the credit that will be available to low-income students attending low-tuition community colleges.

H.R. 2014 provides for education saving accounts as a way to minimize taxes. But these accounts are also skewed against low-income families. Why? Because the tax education is taken when tuition is paid rather when deposits are made to the accounts. Only high-income families will be able to save enough to take advantage of this tax deduction.

H.R. 2014 provides for a child tax credit which will, however, be effectively denied to lower-income working families who have the greatest need for it. While H.R. 2014 phases out the child tax credit at \$75,000—single returns—and \$110,000—joint returns—the tax bill provides that any earned income tax credit received by lower-income working families will be used to offset the child tax credit, thereby ensuring that the child tax credit will be denied to lower-income working families.

Single parents who need child care, and use the dependent care tax credit will also be effectively denied the new child tax credit. Why? Because the tax bill provides that any dependent care tax credit claimed by single parents will be used to offset the new child tax credit.

The capital gains provisions in H.R. 2014 disproportionately benefits the richest Americans. Aside from the fact that 62 percent of capital gains are realized by people with incomes over \$200,000, investors will be able to index their capital gains for inflation—that is, reduce the taxable value of their capital assets by the rate of inflation—beginning in 2001. The longer an asset is held, the greater the inflation indexing will be. This will result in very large tax cuts for the very rich.

In addition, the indexing of capital gains for inflation, beginning in 2001, means that the projected \$3 billion in capital gains-related revenue gains of the first 5 years will be offset by huge revenue losses in the second 5 years. Indeed, the capital gains provisions of the tax bill are expected to contribute about \$33 billion to the deficit over 10 years.

H.R. 2014 is fundamentally unfair. This bill, like last year's egregious welfare legislation, punishes the most vulnerable of our citizens: the working poor. The tax bill offers the working poor no relief, and ensures that the gap between the working poor and the rich will widen even more.

I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 2014.

**HONORING LAWRENCE COUNTY  
CANCER SOCIETY****HON. RON KLINK**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 8, 1997*

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Lawrence County Cancer Society and their efforts to combat breast cancer. On July 12, 1997 they will be holding their First Pink Ribbon Golf Classic to raise money for cancer research and increase the public's awareness about this deadly disease.

Sadly, breast cancer is the second leading cause of death among women today. The American Cancer Society predicts that this year 180,200 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed, and nearly 46,000 women will die of this deadly disease. Research shows that breast cancer will affect 1 out of every 9 women in America. Today, according to the American Cancer Society, two-thirds of all women over the age of 65 are not receiving mammograms, even though doctors recommend that they get one every other year. Early detection of this disease is vital. By doing so, we can save lives.

The Lawrence County Cancer Society is doing all they can to change these terrible statistics by encouraging women to get checked for this disease as early and as often as possible. Research shows that if breast cancer is detected early, a woman has a 40-percent greater chance to survive this disease. By spreading the word about the benefits of early detection, the Lawrence County Cancer Society is helping to save the lives of the women of America.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to applaud the Lawrence County Cancer Society for their courageous efforts. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing their efforts to combat this lethal killer.

**IN HONOR OF GOLDEN AGERS OF  
SS. CYRIL AND METHODIOUS  
CHURCH****HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 8, 1997*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Golden Agers of SS. Cyril and Methodious